

MASON'S



# Hongkong Daily Press.

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IF THE EYES.  
ARE THE WINDOWS  
OF THE SOUL.  
YOUR GLASSES  
ARE THE WINDOWS OF  
YOUR PERSONAL  
APPEARANCE.  
N. LAZARUS  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,502. 號二零百五千九萬一第 日二十月十年申庚

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1920. 三月禮 號一月二十年九國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**ALLSOPP'S**  
**BRITISH**  
**PILSENER BEER**  
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**PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,**  
**LIMITED.**  
**TIME-TABLE.**  
**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes  
8.00 " " 9.00 " " 10 " "  
9.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "  
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m. " " 10 " "  
12.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "  
3.00 " " 4.00 " " 10 " "  
4.00 " " 5.00 " " 10 " "  
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "  
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS**  
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes  
11.45 p.m.  
**SATURDAY**  
Extra Car—12 midnight.  
**SUNDAYS**  
7.30 a.m.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes  
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.00 " " 12.00 noon " " 10 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " " 10 " "  
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "  
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 10 " "  
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS**  
As on Week Days.

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the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
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Season and punch tickets available for  
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Season ticket will be issued until payment  
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or  
by Cheque or Compro Order, representing  
Bank Notes.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1920, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

#### DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through Express
CANTON (via Sha Tin) dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15
Sha Tin dep.	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20
Yuen Long dep.	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25	16.40
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50
Yuen Long (via Sha Tin) dep.	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	1													



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Karuzawa —	Park Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima —	Osaka —	Tokiji Seiyokan Hotel
Kobe —	Miyajima Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama —
Oriental Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Shimonoseki —	Grand Hotel
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Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSON

Kyjo (Seoul) —
Chosen Hotel
Fusan —
Fusan Station Hotel
Shingahn —
Shingahn Station Hotel

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Changchun —	Hotel (Mukden) —
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Dairen —	
Yamato Hotel	
Mohegan —	
Yamato Hotel	
Byoyun (Port Arthur) —	
Yamato Hotel	

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## SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. H. J. GONZALEZ)).

### ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The hearing was continued yesterday morning of the suit by the Yuen Hong Hong Co. against Kam Cheong Hong in respect of damages disputed on an alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. E. Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Bowley, of Denny and Bowley. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Sharp, K.C., in opening the case for the defendants, denied that any contract had been entered into. The offer handed to plaintiff was simply to be transmitted to another firm. The plaintiff claimed that the offer was addressed to him, but that was not so. The letter was undressed. In short the document was merely an indication that the defendant had a certain quantity of sugar for sale. The last annual turnover of the defendants was 150,000,000 guilders.

The case stands part heard.

### MURDERED AT YAUMATI.

#### A RECRUITING AGENT'S DEATH.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday with the murder on September 16th of a Chinese in Yaumati.

Inspector Oze told the Magistrate that the deceased was an old man who carried on business as a contractor in Yaumati. He had also recruited men for the Kwangtung Army. He is believed to have been murdered by Kwangtung men, one of whom was defendant. In the pay of the Kwangtung Army, the deed being done outside his doorstep.

The case was remanded for a week.

### "GIVEN UP AS BAD."

#### LITTLE BOY WHOM NO ONE WANTED.

A little boy, whom nobody wanted, because of his predilection for taking things belonging to other people, was placed in the dock yesterday before Mr. G. N. Orme, on a charge of picking the pockets of a country youth who had come on a visit to Yaumati.

The boy had been brought to the Police Station on several occasions in various charges, but had been given an opportunity to turn over a new leaf. The villagers knew him as an expert thief and would chase him off when he was seen in the village. The father had often whipped the boy, and as that had no effect, he gave it up as a bad job.

Mr. Orme gave the boy three months' hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch.

### FIREMAN CHARGED.

#### SERIOUS ACCUSATION.

A Chinese fireman was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the theft of eight gold rings, three gold ear-rings, and \$45 in money, from the second floor of No. 12, Peel Street.

Inspector Moore, for the prosecution, said that on Monday a fire broke out in the house in question, and gutted both the first and ground floors before it was put out. After the flames had been subdued, the defendant and another fireman were put on duty to watch the debris. The owner of the property watched the men from the verandah of the house next door, and saw the defendant break open her box and steal the jewellery, which was in a cash box. The lock of which he had forced open. She tried to gain admittance to the house, but two other foremen, who were on duty downstairs, would not admit her. She reported the matter at the Central Station, and Detective-Sergeant Fender was sent out with her. They went to the house and there the sergeant saw the broken trunk and the cash box. They then went to the Fire Station where the woman identified the defendant. The Sergeant searched him, but did not find the jewellery or the money. Another woman, living in the house opposite No. 12, had also seen the defendant bending over the trunk, so that there could be little doubt as to identity.

At this stage, Mr. A. E. Hall appeared in Court and informed the Magistrate that he was for the defence. He asked for a remand in order to get instructions.

The hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

## AMERICAN SAILORS' OUTING.

### AFTERMATH OF A JOY-RIDE.

Kelly and O'Connor, the two sailors from the U.S.S. *Winnington*, who were last week remanded by Mr. G. N. Orme on charges of assaulting a Chinese motor-car driver, employed by Palace Garage, and of refusing to pay for car hire, were again in Court yesterday.

The Chinese accountant of the Palace Garage testified that it was not usual for customers to pay for cars before starting on the journey, except in a few cases in which cars were engaged for a specified trip at the garage. The usual practice was to pay for the car when dismissing it.

Asked if he had anything to ask the witness, Kelly said that he had never seen the witness until he came on board the ship with the complainant. "But I would like to ask him if it was not a fact that he told one of my officers that the complainant was not sure that I was the man who assaulted him. That the man looked like me."

The witness: "No, he picked you out at once."

Kelly: He did not pick me out. I presented myself when sent for. I was the only man of colour on board. On another ship across the way was another.

The No. 1 bar boy of the King Edward Hotel identified O'Connor as the man who told him to order a large car for seven men. When he said there were no large cars, O'Connor ordered a small one. It came about 7.50 p.m., and O'Connor and his party got in and drove off. Witness did not see another car in the vicinity, nor could he say if the defendants had ordered another.

An officer of the *Winnington* told the Magistrate that the uniform for the day in question was blue. He thought he would mention that as he understood that at the previous hearing the complainant testified that all the men were in white. One thing that he could not understand, he said, was the difference in the hours. The complainant said that the car was engaged at 7.50 p.m., and his men that it was after 10.

The complainant recalled, said that he left the garage at 7.45 p.m., and a few minutes later the defendants and party drove away, first to Wanchai and then to Shekropoohui, thence back to Wanchai where they stopped at Spring Garden Lane for over an hour. From Spring Garden Lane, they went to Taikoo where all left the car.

Kelly: I don't know the places he mentioned, sir. I have only been ashore twice, and do not know many places. The car I was in went straight to Taikoo from King Edward's without a stop.

O'Connor confirmed Kelly's statement. The officer said that he could not throw any new light on the case, as there was no record as to what time the men came aboard, and the other ship was away now, and he could not make enquiries.

The Magistrate said that there was no doubt in his mind that the defendants had engaged the complainant's car, and that they had not paid for the car beforehand. They may have forgotten what had happened, if they had had a sociable night together. People must pay for their "good times" sometime.

Kelly: The whole trouble is in the evidence. Nothing I can say will clear your point of view, sir.

The Magistrate: I fine you, each \$10 on each charge; \$20 to go to the garage.

## FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Below is the result of the 2nd Division matches up to November 27th:

CLUB	P	W	L	D	F	A	PTS.
St. Joseph's	5	4	1	—	15	3	8
Kowloon Res.	5	3	—	2	11	3	8
R.G.A. Res.	5	4	1	—	13	6	8
South China Res.	6	3	3	—	14	8	6
Hongkong Res.	6	3	3	—	9	8	6
Officers United	6	2	3	1	10	7	5
United F.C.	6	2	4	—	10	17	4
Club de Beccario	6	1	3	2	8	10	3
Staff & Deps.	4	1	2	1	7	8	3
Carlisle	1	—	—	—	3	2	2
Fujiabais	6	1	5	—	2	28	2

### MULLER ON THE EX-KAISER.

#### WHY BISMARCK'S WORK WAS NOT PUBLISHED.

Farrar states that ex-Chancellor Muller in a speech at the Socialist congress at Basel recently deplored the busy and public life of the ex-Kaiser were still displayed in the third volume of his *Thoughts and Recollections* that William inherited all the bad qualities of his forebears, while from the sensible ones who possessed neither good nor bad qualities he had inherited nothing. That is one of the reasons, said Muller, why the third volume is still not published.

## EUROPEAN VICTIMIZED.

### PEPPER THROWN INTO HIS EYES.

Mr. Hurley, of No. 3 Morton Terrace, Causeway Bay, has reported to the Police that at about 7.30 p.m., yesterday, while he was sitting in a chair outside his house, a Chinese passed him and threw a quantity of pepper into his eyes. While he was temporarily blind the man went through his pockets, stole a season tram ticket and absconded.

### ALLEGED BOBBERS CAPSIZE SAMPAN.

#### LAND INTO POLICE NET.

Three Chinese, living at Aberdeen, are alleged to have hit upon a clever plan of gaining an easy livelihood. Their *modus operandi*, it is stated, was to engage a sampan manned by women. When in the sampan, they desired to be taken to a steamer lying somewhere in midstream, and, when far away from the shore, attacked the women and relieved them of money and articles which could be easily converted into cash. They attempted to carry out their ruse on Monday evening when they engaged a sampan, having a crew of two women, to row them to the *Tai On*. When the *Tung On* was reached, however, the men said that that was not the vessel they wished to get on, but another. This roused the suspicion of the women, who immediately rowed for the shore. Half-way between, the men attacked the women and in the struggle the sampan was upset and all were thrown into the water. A Police launch, passing by, noticed something amiss and went to their assistance. When all were taken on board, the women related their story and the alleged robbers were taken in custody.

## THE "WARWICK COMEDY CO."

### OPENING PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY.

It shows how well Mr. Edgar Warwick, who has been touring with theatrical companies for ten years or more in the East, has gauged the requirements of audiences in this part of the world that he should have selected the delightful play "Uncle Ned" for his opening night in Hongkong on Monday next. The play is one of the latest successes of Douglas Murray and was produced for the first time at St. James Theatre, the title-role being taken by Mr. Henry Ainley. In Hongkong, Mr. Edgar Warwick will play the part. The play is one long ripple of laughter and delicious sentiment. The cast is a strong one. Miss Joan Mayne will appear in the role of the secretary. Mr. Thorpe Mayne will take the part of Uncle Ned's cantankerous brother; Miss Marjory Clark, and Miss Dorothy Radford, of Uncle Ned's two nieces; and Mr. Dudley Howarth of his nephews, and Mr. Frank Wheatley of his brother's butler.

### BRITISH TRAINING FOR CHINESE STUDENTS.

We are glad to see that interest in the movement for providing training in British workshops, laboratories, and technical institutions for engineering students from overseas does not weaken. Quite the reverse. It is not very clearly realised that students trained in Great Britain become permanently influenced in favour of British machines and British methods. The instance recently cited of the engineering and shipbuilding works promoted some time back at Canton by a student returned from the United States, who placed orders for the machinery and equipment with the States, is being given wide publicity amongst engineering circles in Great Britain. The Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute in London has initiated and is carrying out a scheme for providing training for students from British Possessions. The British Engineers' Association has similar work in hand, as also has the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, endeavours in both the last-named schemes not being limited to any particular territory. All such plans, moreover, have the hearty support of the Federation of British Industries. It is understood that the British Government has proposals under consideration for devoting the Boxer indemnity to defraying the expenses of the technical education of Chinese students in the United Kingdom. Manufacturers in Great Britain are coming forward and co-operating. The practical assistance of British interests abroad may be safely counted upon, but in this respect a good deal more might be done. The position is distinctly favourable for giving British training to foreign students. The extent to which these facilities are used will depend not a little on the manner in which they are brought to the notice of students abroad. In doing this the aid is solicited of official engineering and commercial circles in the Far East—Engineering.

## TO-DAY'S SALE OF ROSES.

There is to be a street sale of roses to-day in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. It is hoped that the "drive" will prove a successful one, for the roses for the first ten months of 1920, which we published last week, was a record of work among the poor of this Colony of which the Society may well feel proud, and on the strength of which it may with every confidence appeal to the generous and charitable public of this Colony. From January to October no less than \$5,570 was spent on food, clothing, and rent; the most of it in the very poorest districts of Wanchai, while during the same months over \$4,300 was expended on the education of the children of the poor—in Chinese, English, stenography and typewriting. Of this sum \$1,092 was devoted to the support of deserving vernacular schools in Hongkong and Yaumati. The monthly expenditure of the Society is now over \$1,000. The net proceeds of last year's bazaar amounted to \$12,400, and the total receipts from all sources to \$14,600; yet the estimated balance for the 31st December of this year is only \$635. The Society is therefore in urgent need of support, and it is to be hoped that to-day's sale of flowers and next Sunday's bazaar will provide it with sufficient funds to carry on its splendid works of charity during the coming year.

## STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND DOGS.

The P. & O. Company, according to a recent announcement, is placing an embargo on dogs. As a matter of fact, Steamship Companies have never welcomed canine "passengers." The *Times* of *Ceylon*, referring to the embargo, recalls two incidents in which Colonial Governors were concerned.

When Sir West Ridgeway was Governor of Ceylon the public were surprised, on the occasion of his going home on leave, that he was travelling by a German liner. This was regarded in the light of a slight on the premier British ship-owning Company and as not being quite patriotic on the part of the Governor of the premier Crown Colony. The news filtered out, however, that Sir West had a favourite dog, which, under the rule of the P. &amp; O. Company at the time, could not accompany his master on the voyage. The "canine friend" has accounted for another instance of supposed gubernatorial preference for the German liner, for shortly before the war Sir Arthur Young's intention of going home per N.D.L. aroused much comment, which that Governor sought to meet by the plea that Lady Evelyn Young was particularly anxious that her pet dog should be allowed to accompany her on the voyage, an arrangement which was out of the question on a P. &amp; O. boat.

## RARE CHINESE BOWL.

### GIFT TO SOUTH KENSINGTON.

By the generosity of a body of subscribers, substantially aided by the National Art-Collection Fund, the Victoria and Albert Museum has acquired a specimen of one of the rarest and most keenly sought of early Chinese porcelain—the celebrated Chun ware of the Sung dynasty. Hitherto, though more than one American Museum can show examples of this beautiful ware, in England it could be studied only in private collections. This new addition to the treasures of the nation is a shallow bowl of the finest quality for growing bulbs in. It is of the usual form, with three small feet, and round the side, a row of studs in relief. The glaze on the outside belongs to the class of "transmutation" glazes, with variegated colouring produced solely by skillful management of the firing, imitated in the well-known *rouge flambe* of the Eighteenth Century; its colour is predominantly crimson, with curd-like flecks of bluish-white and passages of fiery rose. The inside is covered with a cloudy greyish-lavender glaze showing where contraction has occurred in the firing, the so-called "earthworm" markings characteristic of early wares of this type. The under side has a brown glaze with olive-green markings, and bears the numeral '4' (?), indicating the size of the vessel, but through the glaze before firing it also displays another feature of the true Chun porcelain, a ring of scars left by the breaking away of the "stilt" or "cockspurs" used for support in the kiln. Not only students of ceramics but all who enjoy beauty of colour will be grateful to the friends of the Museum whose public spirit has brought within view of all who care to see it this splendid production of the potters of ancient China.



## THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

## INSPECTION INVITED.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## LYSON COMPANY.

ALL ORDERS FOR GOODS to be supplied to the above firm must bear the joint signatures of two of the undersigned, otherwise they will not be recognised.

CHIU CHUN YAT,  
TAM CHUR NAM,  
SIU KAM.

LYSON COMPANY,  
39, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG. [1854]

## WANTED.

## SHIP'S DOCTOR.

Apply— P. O. Box 411. [1855]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911  
and  
IN THE MATTER OF the CHAP CHEUNG-SING & Co.

## WINDING UP Order made the 24th day of November, 1920.

Date and place of First Meeting.—  
Creditors, DECEMBER 8th, 1920, at 10.30 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Official Receiver's Office.

Contributors, DECEMBER 8th, 1920, at 11.30 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Official Receiver's Office.

Dated the 30th day of November, 1920.  
C. D. MELBOURNE,  
Official Receiver  
and  
Provisional Liquidator. [1857]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

## "DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong on Nov. 30th, 1920.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From Persian Gulf & B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODGINS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.  
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 30th, 1920. [1858]

## INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION FOR BLIND

ANNUAL SALE OF WOOLLEN ARTICLES, Dec. 1st, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3 to 5 P.M.  
HELENA MAY INSTITUTE. [1849]

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## HONGKONG.

Commencing MONDAY, December 6th, at 9.15 p.m.

## WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY.

In a repertoire of recent London successes. Presented by a distinguished cast.

MONDAY, Dec. 6th.—  
Douglas Murray's Recent Success,  
"UNCLE NED."

TUESDAY, Dec. 7th.—  
H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy,  
"THE LAW DIVINE"  
From Wyndham's Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8th.—  
Horace Annesley Vachell's powerful play,  
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"  
From the Strand Theatre.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9th.—  
Hubert Henry Davies' Witty Satire,  
"DOORMATS"  
From the Globe Theatre.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10th.—  
H. V. Esmond's Charming Comedy of Youth,  
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."  
From the Criterion Theatre.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11th.—  
The Boring Farical Comedy,  
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."  
From the Criterion Theatre.

MONDAY, Dec. 13th.—  
Hubert Henry Davies' Successful Comedy,  
"CAPTAIN DREW"  
From the Savoy Theatre.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14th.—  
Oscar Wilde's Satirical Masterpiece,  
"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."  
Plays at Moutain's. Book well in advance.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Offices to the 4th Floor of York Building, Charter Road.

DE SOUSA & CO. LTD.  
Hongkong, November 29th, 1920. [1850]

## THE SHELL TRANSPORT &amp; TRADING CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 2% per ordinary Share free of Income Tax has been declared on account of the year 1920. It is payable in London on the 5th Jan. 1921, next. Coupon No. 34.

FOR THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.C.) LTD.  
W. H. BELL,  
Hongkong, November 29th, 1920. [1851]

## WAR MEMORIAL.

Subscription lists will be found at:—

HONGKONG CLUB.  
KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB  
MOUTRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

CLUB DE RECREIO.  
N. J. STARR,  
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, November 27th, 1920. [1848]

## HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL.

THE HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE INVITE Architects and Designers to submit DESIGNS in Competition for a MEMORIAL to be erected on the site adjoining Royal Square, opposite the Hongkong Club.

Extending Competitors, who must be British Subjects resident in the Colony, should apply to the undersigned at the General Post Office, not later than the 31st. of December, 1920, for full particulars and conditions.

M. J. BREEN,  
Honorary Secretary,  
HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, November 24th, 1920. [1853]

## PUBLIC MEETING AT CITY HALL.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the City Hall on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, at 5.15 P.M. for the purpose of approving, if thought fit, of the erection of a building for the joint use of the Navy, Army and the Civilian community; the appointment of Patrons of the building; and of a Committee for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to take the Chair.

[1840]

## SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

## OUR POOR DAY

STREET SALE OF ROSES  
1st DECEMBER, 1920.

## BE GENEROUS

FOR THE SAKE OF HONGKONG'S POOR

The Society's Expenditure on RELIEF TO THE POOR and on the EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR now amounts to over \$1,000 a month.

THE SOCIETY'S 37th ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held on 5th DECEMBER.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY STUBBS. [1742]

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(A FRENCH BANK).

CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS  
FR. 105,000,000.00

THE organization of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars:—  
HONGKONG BRANCH,  
Queen's Building, 5, Charter Rd [148]

## NOTICE.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the holders of the TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National 1919, which have been subscribed through us, that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris Office for Definite Bonds before March 1921.

[1762]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for:—  
Borne P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF.

TO LET. For immediate occupation, three large ROOMS suitable for Office, Central position. Apply Box No. 44, c/o Daily Press Office. 80

TO LET. 14 Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor. Apply to—  
RO. M. No. 1.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1786]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FOR A Local Shipping Office a competent LADY TYPESETTER and STENOGRAPHER with some experience of General Office work.  
Apply—  
Box No. 1831.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1781]

WILKINSON HEYWOOD & CLARK LTD.  
Varnish, Paint & Colour Manufacturers.

MR. LEUNG TEN KWAI is no longer connected with this Company, and his authority to sign our name is hereby cancelled.

F. C. BANHAM,  
Manager in the Far East,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, November 23rd, 1920. [1850]

## NOTICE.

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS is now in need of CHINESE STUDENTS who have been trained either at the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in China or abroad on the following subjects:—

General Railway Administration, Accounting, Traffic, Workshop, and Store Management, Railway Laws and Regulations, Railway Statistics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Engineering, Bridge design and construction, Surveying, Drafting, Machinery, Hydraulic Engineering, or Car Manufacturing, Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

Applicants should send in their applications together with their diplomas, certificates and published works, if any, not later than the 31st of December, 1920, to the following address:—  
Mr. CHEUNG HUNG-NIEN,  
Director of Railway Department,  
Ministry of Communications, Peking.

Every application must contain the address of the applicant. Non-residents of Peking need not file their applications in person. Suitable positions will be given to successful candidates.

Unsuccessful candidates will have their diplomas, and other Documents returned to them according to the address in the application.

[1721]

## AVIS OFFICIEL.

Relatif au recrutement d'agents techniques Chinois pour le chemin de fer.

La question des chemins de fer devient plus en plus importante dans tous les pays: à l'étranger cette question a acquis un développement considérable et jusqu'à présent, en Chine, elle ne permet pas de comparer notre pays aux autres puissances. C'est pourquoi notre intention est de modifier et d'améliorer nos méthodes actuelles, soit qu'il s'agisse des lignes déjà terminées, soit en ce qui concerne celles dont les travaux ne sont pas encore commencés. Nous avons donc besoin de nombreux agents techniques pour l'administration, exploitation, comptabilité, finances, statistiques, contrôles, et pour les études topographiques, plans, projets, traversées des rivières, ponts; et pour les travaux de toutes sortes, construction du matériel roulant, appareils de traction, machines, etc.

Les candidats qui ont fait des études à l'étranger et des candidats qui possèdent des connaissances spéciales nous reçoivent beaucoup de nos pas voir placer les étudiants et les agents techniques expérimentés à tout ce qu'ils ont de capacité et d'expérience.

En conséquence nous publions les conditions ci-dessous: 1. Les étudiants qui ont terminé leurs études à l'université ou dans une école supérieure spéciale à l'étranger ou en Chine sont autorisés à présenter au Chef du département des chemins de fer au Ministère des Communications leur certificat de sortie ou autre publication ou travail quelconque personnel sous la recommandation, cachetée, avec leur adresse. Les étudiants doivent joindre à leur demande leur biographie en langue étrangère, s'ils ne peuvent pas l'écrire en chinois.

2. Les candidats à présenter par les postulants sera reçu jusqu'au 31 Décembre 1920. 3. Les étudiants ou agents techniques qui ne sont pas à Pékin devront attendre la réponse du Ministère qui leur fera connaître par une lettre le jour pour passer leur examen, ou leur renverra leur certificat s'il n'est pas jugé suffisant pour les évaluer à un examen. 4. Seront refusés sans explications tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui présenteront une différence de date entre leur première demande et les dernières compositions, ou qui par un moyen quelconque chercheraient à se faire remplacer pour passer leur examen. 5. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auraient fait des démarches non permises, ou auraient employé des procédés défendus ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une mauvaise conduite.

[1720]

## ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1919.

Revised by the Members

PRICE ... .. \$5.

DAU PRESS OFFICE.

## INTIMATION

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

## HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY.

We have received fresh stocks of the latest FRENCH PERFUMES from Coty, Dubarry, Chiris, and other high-class perfumers—which include their choicest examples.

Single bottles, Cases of 2 bottles, Caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Series of Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water.

Roger & Gallets Perfume in caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Coffrets of Perfume Soap and Powder.

At very reasonable prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE 15

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 1st, 1920.

## ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

The Scotsmen of Hongkong have every reason to be proud of the function organised at the City Hall last evening to celebrate the anniversary of Scotland's Patron Saint. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for us to point out that there is a much deeper significance in functions of this order than the social enjoyment they bring with them. They represent a most valuable imperial agency that binds together and cements those sentiments of patriotism, brotherhood and community love upon which the greatness of the Empire is based. Throughout the world St. Andrew and St. George Societies are strengthening the ties that bind the Dominions and the Protectorates of the Empire to the Motherland. They keep alive and bright the flame of patriotism that calls every son of Britain to her side in the hour of trouble—military or economic. They make for the unity of the Empire and the furtherance of those imperial ambitions so essential to our progress. What is equally important—perhaps, after all, most important—in the operations of these societies is that they engender in the hearts of the colonial born a love for the Motherland that is a firm assurance of unity against the refractory influences at work all over the world at the present moment. Evidence of this is provided in the enthusiasm manifested in South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and the other outposts of the Empire in celebrations of this nature. One sees then the deep love that they foster for the Homeland, and the certain impression they carry that, no matter what rumours are circulated regarding the movements for disruption, there is not the least possibility of disruption so long as these organisations continue to flourish as they are flourishing to-day throughout the British Empire. People from all countries of the United Kingdom enter with the warmest friendship into celebrations like these which each place—every town, both

from imperial and historic associations. Right down from the days when "Ossian" sang of the early inhabitants of Scotland and the islands to the westward, the achievements of the Scots have been characterised by a dash of bravery, patriotism and sense of honour that are assets of the highest value to the Empire. There is no need to enlarge on the prominent part Scotsmen have played in the history of Great Britain and the Empire from the days of the Stuarts down to the last great phase of our history in which some of the most gallant regiments in the field were drawn from the land of the tartan and heather. Scotland has every reason to be proud of the history and traditions which such national feast days as St. Andrew's call to remembrance, and the Empire will always be safe so long as such organisations continue to fan the flame of patriotism and brotherhood.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

On the morning after St. Andrew's Day, when the thoughts of many of our readers are still dwelling perhaps on anniversaries, it will not be without interest to mention another that has just been allowed to pass in this part of the world unobserved. In the history of Navigation, November 29th, is a memorable date, for on that day in the year 1520, the famous Portuguese Navigator MAGELLAN passed through the straits which bear his name and earned distinction in history as the first circumnavigator of the world. He was the first to cross the ocean to which he gave the name of "peaceful" or Pacific. In the four hundred years which have since intervened thousands of people who have made the crossing have found it hard to forgive him for his choice of a name; but none can dispute that the discovery was one of first-rate historical importance. MAGELLAN who had made the voyage to India in 1495, as a volunteer for the voyage of the first Portuguese Viceroy of the East, and subsequently won distinction by his service in the East, ultimately incurred the disfavour of the King of Portugal who gave him to understand that there would be no further employment for him in his country's service. In these circumstances, he renounced his nationality and offered his services to the King of Spain, who caused him to be fitted out for him an armada of five ships. MAGELLAN proposed to reach the Spice Islands of the East Indies by the West; and for that purpose he hoped to discover a strait at the extreme south of South America, and is said to have declared himself prepared to sail southward to 75 degrees to realise this project. Of the vessels which composed the fleet, the *Trinidad* was the flagship, and the *Vitoria* the only one which accomplished the circumnavigation. The story of his adventurous voyage will have an interest for all time, an interest which deepens as conditions of ocean-travel improve. In these days when the oceans of the world are traversed on time schedules by huge liners which are floating hotels, it is not easy for us to realise what the circumnavigation of the globe in a little cockleshell of a boat like MAGELLAN's flagship involved to the adventurous pioneers. After MAGELLAN's fleet had rounded Cabo Desado, the "desired" western terminus of the Strait now bearing his name, history tells us that for ninety-eight days MAGELLAN crossed the Great South Sea "almost beyond the grasp of man's mind for vastness," and throughout this time the explorers had no fresh provisions, little water (and that bad), and putrid biscuit, so that the ravages of scurvy became terrible. The worst anticipations of MAGELLAN were realised. "He would push on, if they had to eat the leather of the rigging," and they were, in fact, reduced to the stage when ox-hides, sawdust and rats became coveted food. At last the fleet reached the islands which MAGELLAN named the *Ladrones* (so-called from the thievish habits of the natives), and eventually reached Cebu, in the heart of the Philippines. In a neighbouring island MAGELLAN lost his life in a fight with the natives in 1521. The Government of the Philippines is arranging to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the voyage by an exposition in the coming year, but in South America, and notably at Punta Arenas, the world's southernmost port, November 28th was the day chosen for the celebration of a discovery which was destined to exercise such an important influence on the world.

The dollar dropped yesterday to 2s. 4d. on demand.

The compradore of John Lang & Co. and Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark is alleged to have absconded with money belonging to the two firms, and amounting to nearly \$100,000.

The Central Telephone Exchange in Manila employs 120 operators daily. They must possess a working knowledge of English, Spanish, and Tagalog. By January, 1921, it is expected that there will be 10,500 subscribers to this exchange.

Tidal observations are being carried out in the Straits of Malacca by H.M.S. *Medin* during November and December, and all boats operating from this ship will fly a red flag. Vessels of every description are warned to keep well clear of the *Medin* and boats operating flying the red flag.

At the Federal Council meeting at Kuala Lumpur, on November 30th the acting Chief Secretary was to ask for approval of a special provision of \$7,500,000 under miscellaneous service, special expenditure, to meet the loss on the sale of rice for the period May to December, 1920.

For the week ended November 27th there were reported in the Colony one case of diphtheria, and six cases (six deaths) of influenza. On Sunday and Monday one case (one death) of cholera; one case of diphtheria; one case of paratyphoid fever; one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever and one case of puerperal fever were reported.

A Reception Committee in the Federated Malay States is arranging a programme for the reception of H.M.S. *Malaya* when she comes East. It is planned that the ship shall make her first port of call, Port Swettenham, where there is to be a ceremonial visit of welcome by Rulers, the Chief Secretary, the Residents and the Unofficial Members of the Council of the Malay States.

The raffle for a bed-spread and five other prizes conducted on behalf of the poor of the Italian Convent was drawn on Sunday and resulted in the following winning numbers:—1st prize, No. 172 (Miss Violet Tsan); 2nd No. 296 (Mr. G. Grao Gao); 3rd No. 250 (Miss Eliza Baptista); 4th No. 211 (Miss K. Raymond); 5th No. 129 (Mee Cheung); 6th No. 37 (W. R. Hart).

Tigers were so unobliging as to stay away during M. Clemenceau's hunting expedition in Muar, says a Straits contemporary. The district has been flooded recently, which made hunting difficult, and it is not always possible to round up big game in the course of a day or two. Still M. Clemenceau greatly enjoyed the outing, and went away, it is said, more than ever determined to bag a nameake during his tour in Burma and India.

On Friday next from 3 to 5 p.m. the Industrial Institution for the Blind will hold its annual sale of work as the Helena May Institute. It will be remembered that this institution on the Kowloon City Road used to be controlled by the German missionaries. It is now under the management of the Church Missionary Society, and a strenuous endeavour is being made to help these helpless ones to help themselves. The articles are made from the best quality of wool obtainable and are offered at reasonable prices.

We understand, says the *Pingang Gazette*, that Sir Gerald Ambrey Goodman, Chief Judicial Commissioner, F.M.S., has been appointed Chief Justice, Straits Settlements. The new Chief Justice is expected to return from leave early in March. It is very generally expected that the vacant post of Chief Judicial Commissioner, F.M.S., caused by the transfer of Sir G. A. Goodman to the Chief Justiceship, will be filled by the appointment of Mr. Justice L. M. Woodward, Senior Puisne Judge, who acted as Chief Justice while Sir John Bucknill, recently appointed to Patna Court, was on leave. In this event, Mr. Justice P. J. Sprague, the acting Chief Justice, will become Senior Puisne Judge.

It is understood that, in the event of the British Government's offer to acquire the Direct United States Cable Company's lines being ratified by the shareholders of that company, an endeavour will be made in influential quarters to secure the incorporation of a new Atlantic service, that of the Pacific Cable Company, and thus establish an all-red route between Great Britain and Australasia by way of Canada. We may note, says a contemporary, that so long ago as 1894 the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company laid a cable from Singapore to Hongkong, and there are British cables to South Africa. Should the Government complete their purchase of the Atlantic cable from the American company, the Imperial circuit will be complete.

LORD WEIR'S TALK TO TRADE UNIONISTS.

Addressing the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, Lord Weir spoke very plainly to trade unionists. By restriction of the hours of labour the country had lost the produce of 700,000 workers, and this had cost millions in wages.



# SINN FEIN OUTRAGES IN LIVERPOOL:

WAREHOUSES SET ON FIRE.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS SENDS TROOPS TO VILNA.

### MUNITION FACTORY EXPLOSION:

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SINN FEIN OUTRAGES IN LIVERPOOL.

WAREHOUSES SET ON FIRE: POLICEMAN SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, November 28th.

It is reported that Sinn Feiners set fire to a number of cotton warehouses in Liverpool last night, and disturbances occurred in which a policeman was shot dead.

#### CIVILIAN SHOT DEAD.

Fifteen warehouses in Liverpool and Bootle, principally cotton, were set on fire last night. Petrol tins and paraffin were found near the scene of the fires. Five men were arrested.

There is strong evidence to show that the fires were the work of Sinn Feiners. Constables were fired on, but were not injured. One civilian was shot dead. Two of the Liverpool cotton warehouses were burned out.

#### SIMULTANEOUS FIRES.

The civilian who was killed was a youth who saw men setting fire to a warehouse, and whom a Sinn Feiner shot dead. A policeman, who was with the youth, had a narrow escape as his assailant fired at him point blank, but missed.

The warehouses were entered by forcing and cutting the locks and bolts. Fires broke out simultaneously in the north and the south ends of the line of docks, and at Bootle the whole of the Lancashire side of the Mersey was ablaze.

#### YOUTH KILLED IN LIVERPOOL.

LATER.

The youth killed in Liverpool lost his life in the following circumstances. He saw two men at the doorway of a cotton warehouse and went and fetched policemen, who proceeded to arrest them. One hit a policeman violently with a heavy bolt cutter. The other fired at him but, missing the policeman, killed the youth. Both men escaped.

#### HOW FIRES STARTED.

Altogether eighteen warehouses in Liverpool and Bootle were set on fire. There is no doubt that it was a case of incendiarism. It was a well thought out plot organised on a big scale. It is significant that nearly all the locks of the warehouses were cut with bolt cutters. Such quantities of empty paraffin and petrol tins have been found that the police are convinced that motor-cars were used to convey them.

In the case of a timber yard there were three separate outbreaks. In some instances the fires were quickly subdued; in others, where the warehouses were stocked with cotton, the fire burned furiously the whole night and the warehouses were burnt out. Two policemen hurrying to the scene came in conflict with incendiaries, who fired revolvers. A bullet penetrated a policeman's overcoat.

#### FOUR ARRESTS IN LIVERPOOL.

Discoveries have established that incendiarism in Liverpool was due to a Sinn Fein plot to spread a holocaust throughout the whole docks area, which extend for seven miles. The fire spread over the whole distance.

Four men were arrested, including the man who hit a policeman with a bolt cutter.

All the fire brigades were quickly on the scene of the conflagration, and were subsequently reinforced by brigades from Birkenhead, Warrington, and St. Helens. The damage runs into hundreds of thousands of pounds.

#### OPENING OF ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

The outrages in Liverpool are regarded as the opening of the Sinn Fein attack on England against which precautions had been taken. It appears that several timber yards in Liverpool were also set on fire.

The damage is estimated at many thousands of pounds. Several fires are still burning. The neighbouring fire brigades arrived in Liverpool to assist the local brigades to combat the flames.

#### SINN FEIN PLOTS IN LONDON.

The precautions taken by the authorities led to the disclosure that the Sinn Fein plot to terrorise England included plans to damage Government buildings in London. This explains the hasty erection of barricades in Downing Street and another narrow thoroughfare off Whitehall through which entrance is gained to the buildings and the Prime Minister's residence.

The Houses of Parliament have also been closed to the public.

Captured documents show that it was intended to use motor-cars for the transport of those who were to use bombs to the scene of action.

Members of the Government and high officials have received numerous threatening letters.

#### FIGHTING REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATION.

The authorities in Ireland evidently intend to pursue with unabated thoroughness the intensified measures which they are taking to smash the revolutionary military organisation.

It is stated that the wholesale round-up in Dublin last week resulted in three hundred arrests.

The authorities are preparing several internment camps for the members of the Irish Republican Army. One is now ready at Dundrum, County Down, and is capable of accommodating a thousand men. Army huts will similarly be used as prisoners of war camps.

#### MURDER CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

Two policemen were shot at in Castlemary, County Cork. One was killed and the other was wounded.

#### CONCESSIONS IN RUSSIA.

STORY NOT TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Times' New York correspondent says that the American Russian Chamber of Commerce states that reports of vast concessions alleged to have been obtained in Russia by Mr. Washington Vanderbilt should not be taken seriously.

#### FATAL MOTOR RACE.

FAMOUS MOTORIST KILLED.

LOS ANGELES, November 28th.

The famous automobile racer Gaston Chevrolet and Eddie O'Donnell were killed in a collision in a 250-mile race in full view of the Grand Stand. Both the mechanics were seriously injured.

#### O'DONNELL NOT KILLED.

LATER.

It is officially announced that O'Donnell was not killed, but that he was critically injured. It was his mechanic who was killed.

#### SILVER EXPORT EMBARGO. RELAXED IN UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, November 27th.

The London Gazette announces that silver specie may be exported freely without licence, but the export of silver bullion and British silver coin is still prohibited, except by licence.

#### LEAGUE OF NATIONS. CONSTITUTION OF MANDATE COMMISSION.

GENEVA, November 27th.

The Council of the League of Nations has decided that the permanent Commission, whose duties under the Covenant are to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers, and to act as an advisory body, shall consist of nine members, of whom five shall be from non-mandatory and four from mandatory Powers.

When questions relating to the execution of a mandate are discussed the representative of the Power concerned will only sit in a consultative capacity.

#### LEAGUE CONTINGENT FOR VILNA.

TO ENFORCE PEACE.

GENEVA, November 28th.

The League is sending an international military contingent to Vilna. It will consist of one Belgian and two each French, British and Spanish companies, also a machine-gun section each, commanded by Colonel Chardigny, now the head of the League's Commission, who is already on the spot.

#### REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

#### INVITATION TO UNITED STATES.

GENEVA, November 28th.

The Military Commission of the Assembly of the League has passed a resolution in favour of asking the United States to collaborate informally in the study of the problem of reduction of armaments.

#### ENTER AUSTRIA.

#### AS MEMBER OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GENEVA, November 28th.

The Sub-Commission dealing with the admission of new States into the League of Nations has arrived at an agreement in principle in favour of the admission of Austria into the League unanimously, and an invitation to Austria to enter the League is probable.

#### OUTLOOK IN NEAR EAST.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTIONS BEGIN.

LONDON, November 27th.

The Anglo-French conversations, particularly as regards the situation in Greece, began at Downing Street. No decision has been arrived at, pending the arrival of Signor Sforza.

#### FRENCH PREMIER TO MAKE STATEMENT.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Anglo-French conference in London has been interrupted, and M. Leygues is leaving for Paris on the morning of November 29th, in order to make a statement in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the French representation to the Vatican, but before leaving he will see Signor Sforza, who is due to arrive in London this evening.

It is hoped that M. Leygues will return to London on December 1st or 2nd.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

#### CONDEMNES LENIN AND TROTSKY.

LONDON, November 27th.

The International Trades Union Congress, representing 25,000,000 workers from 18 countries, which is meeting in London, has passed a resolution denouncing "the calumnies and insults directed against the Congress by the leaders of the Moscow Internationale."

The resolution was only opposed by the Norwegian delegates, whilst the delegates from Italy remained neutral.

#### MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

LONDON, November 27th.

The following was the result in the Manchester November Handicap:—

Pomme de Terre	1
March Along	2
Planet	3

Twelve ran.

Won by a head. Three lengths between second and third.

Beating:—3 to 1 against Pomme de Terre, 5 to 2 March Along, 23 to 1 Planet.

#### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### HOW HONGKONG WON THE WAR.

LONDON, November 28th.

"How Hongkong won the war" might almost be the heading to a letter to the Times by Vice-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, ex-Commander of the Hongkong Dockyard.

Referring to a recent letter to the Times by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge in which Vice-Admiral Anstruther says, Sir Cyprian Bridge alluded to Hongkong as if it had no effect on the war, Vice-Admiral Anstruther points out that it was from Hongkong that the ships sailed which confined Admiral von Spee's supply ships to harbour, thus preventing von Spee from seizing the Falklands before Admiral Sturdee's squadron got there, and, according to Lord Fisher's "Memoirs," had we lost the Falklands we should have lost the war for want of nitrate. "So, Hongkong weighed well in the scale, and showed very clearly that naval strategy is world-wide."

#### TRADING IN GIRLS IN HONGKONG.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Colonel Amery stated that trading in girls for immoral purposes between Hongkong and Eastern ports was forbidden. Chinese and Europeans equally detected it and assisted to suppress the trade, which was difficult to detect, especially in view of the disturbed conditions in the interior of China, which tended to favour prostitution. The convictions secured, however, usually involved heavy penalties.

Colonel Amery pointed out that the Governor's report did not corroborate the allegations that there were a number of under-age prostitutes in Hongkong, but emphasised that no girl was allowed to enter a brothel, unless the Secretary of Chinese Affairs were satisfied that the girl was nineteen years of age or over, whereas the marriageable age was sixteen or seventeen. Colonel Amery added that even an experienced European had a difficulty in judging the age of a Chinese.

#### LARGE INFLUX OF JAPANESE VISITORS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, November 28th.

The Times notes that the unprecedented number of Japanese visitors to Britain is largely owing to the selection of Britain, instead of Germany and Austria as before the war, for the study of western methods in consequence of more satisfactory facilities. The bulk of the Japanese are at London University and several are at Edinburgh. A delegation recently went to Ireland with a view to studying police methods. Over a hundred Japanese officers are studying naval architecture and engineering here. A recent new step has been attaching Japanese military officers to English regiments.

#### ITALIAN MUNITION FACTORY EXPLOSION.

13 MILES FROM BOLOGNA.

MILAN, November 27th.

A message from Vergato states that an explosion took place in a munition works where charges were being removed from aeroplane bombs. It is stated that a number have been killed and injured.

7 KILLED: 15 INJURED.

Explosions are still occurring in the factory at Vergato. So far, the list of casualties shows 7 killed and 15 injured. A large number of houses have been rendered uninhabitable.

#### FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

#### FUSION OF UNIONIST PARTY WITH SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY.

JOHANNESBURG, November 27th.

As an outcome of a conference with the Premier, General Smuts, the Unionist Party has decided to unite with the South African Party to support General Smuts' appeal on behalf of the Constitution and a non-racial policy in South Africa.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### MISSING MILLIONAIRE MYSTERY.

#### SECRETARY ARRESTED IN OREGON.

NEW YORK, November 24th.

A message from Portland, Oregon, says that Mr. Douglas, the Secretary of the Canadian millionaire theatre proprietor, Mr. Ambrose Small, who, with Mr. Douglas, mysteriously disappeared nearly a year ago, has been arrested. It is stated that he has confessed that he took \$100,000 worth of bonds, which were passed when Mr. Small disappeared, but he denies that he absconded with Mr. Small.

#### HOW TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING IN DANGER.

LORD WEIR'S WARNING.

The abnormal position of industry to-day was emphasized by Lord Weir in an address delivered at a meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on "The Factors Governing Production and the Character of Industrial Policy Required to Improve Our Position."

After dealing at some length with the grave phenomena associated with our national trade, finance, and industry, and indicating their chief causes, Lord Weir laid down the following essentials to any constructive and remedial policy, which, he said, had no order of importance, but were interdependent and interacting:—

1. A temporary stabilisation of wage rates for 12 months.
2. The assumption of responsibility for unemployment relief by industry as a whole, not sectionally as has been proposed.
3. Certain changes in the incidence of taxation in industry.
4. The removal of trade union obstruction to payment by results.
5. The recognition by the State of the principle of freedom of employment.
6. The temporary increase of working hours.
7. A reduction and suspension of Government activities in costly schemes of social reform until the industrial performance of the country and the consequent financial position warrants their resumption.

Such, he said, was the outline of a policy and a programme, characterized by concentration on practical means within our own control of increasing production, rendering it more efficient, reducing costs and prices. The effect of its adoption would be to clarify the industrial atmosphere, weaken enthusiasm and enterprise, and point the way to practical cooperation, and, above all, to show to the community that the three authorities concerned, Government, trade unions, employers, were in earnest in their efforts to help to ameliorate the present situation. The working man would realize that something effective and practical was being done to help him.

#### WAGES AND INFLATION.

As regards wage rates, the speaker said:— Assume that to-day's high cost of living is a reflection of high wages, impaired exchanges, reduced and inefficient production, and inflation of currency. Further assume that to-day's wage rates (not necessarily earnings) represent a fair standard of living, and they are stabilized for 12 months. Then, if, as a result of the other factors of our policy, the volume of production and its efficiency are increased, our credit and our exchange will rapidly improve, our overhead charges both industrially and nationally will be reduced, such savings will at once be registered in reduced costs of commodities and the wage rate is fixed, its value will rise and accordingly raise the standard of living. Then, and not till then, will it become possible to reduce the currency inflation by wage reduction which can be done in such a proportion as to ensure that the real value of the wages will be still further increased.

If the Government was to be held under obligation to relieve unemployment, then the Government should have a voice in dealing with a policy which ultimately produced unemployment, and would be justified in seeking a revision of the trade union policy as to freedom of employment. Any extension of unemployment relief should certainly be withheld from those unions which would not make arrangements whereby unskilled and semi-skilled men or women could be utilized according to their ability in the skilled trades.

The Government could not at the present juncture decrease taxation, but it could increase the number of producers by withdrawing the protection which enabled the trade unions to be enforced as long as they exercised these restrictions on the efforts of free citizens to engage in production. The privileges now given to trade unions should apply only to those unions which would permit the introduction of unskilled or semi-skilled help into their industry, on such parts of the work as their skill and intelligence may fit them for. Payment by results gave to the capable, willing worker an opportunity to profit by his capacity and skill, and called attention to the slacker and the mediocre worker. The mediocrity was protected by his trade union, which insisted on his being paid the district rate, whether he earned it or not, and at the same time prevented the more skilful fellow-craftsmen from securing the reward to which superior skill entitled him. It might be perfectly legitimate to work under specified conditions, but it could not be legitimate to prevent others working under these conditions if they were satisfied with them. Yet this was the power given to the unions, and exercised with an ever-increasing tyranny and ruthlessness. Payment by results had moved in practice from a system of incentives to a system of penalties, a means of securing greater production, higher earnings, and reduced costs. Its disadvantages had been exaggerated and many of its features misrepresented.

Earlier in his address, Lord Weir had declared that the maintenance of to-day's conditions of living was possible under to-day's conditions of volume and efficiency of production. No improvement in the standard of living of our people was possible until our productivity was not only enormously increased, but was much more efficiently secured. The already poor industrial performance of the country was becoming poorer every day. Restriction in the hours of labour was responsible for a reduction of not less than 12 per cent. in the gross turnover of our entire industrial world. Our annual wage bill was approximately £140,000,000, less than it might be; we are losing the produce of 700,000 workers. Associated with this cause was the influence of additional restrictive regulations on overtime and nightshift working. A very recent agreement between the employers and the amalgamated engineering Union reduced the productivity of a nightshift worker by 25 per cent., and increased the cost of all work done in a Glasgow engineering works at night by 35 per cent. Such wild enhancement of costs, coupled with handicaps on production, could only create selling prices so high as to stultify demand and open our markets to very serious competition, and lead us directly into unemployment on a vast scale.

#### A CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY.

Proceeding to define a constructive policy, Lord Weir said that within the realm of our knowledge there were only four methods of improving the volume and efficiency of our country's production, namely:—1. An increase in intensity of effort per operative hour. 2. An increase in the number of operative hours per individual per day. 3. An increase in the number of operative individuals. 4. A perfecting of methods, processes, and organizations, thereby eliminating waste of operative hours.

Reduction in hours was a legitimate step in the progress of social reform, but it was brought into being at a time when the country could not afford to work fewer hours, and to-day it was perfectly clear that we could not go on working fewer hours. In a few industries the reduction was justified, but in the majority it was not. In the shipyards and in coalmines there is a considerable amount of preventable and avoidable absenteeism.

The speaker mentioned three factors, each illustrating the necessity for freedom of employment:—(1) The influence of technical progress on employment; (2) abnormal demand; and (3) the development of industrial methods and processes.

In regard to abnormal demand, there were two outstanding examples: the building trades and the iron-moulding industry. Today we were greatly in need of additional houses, and the men available to build them were walking about unemployed because employment was not free. Six months had been spent in negotiation between the Ministry of Labour and the trade unions, in a matter where the national interest was paramount. In some London districts where new houses were badly required it was proposed to start relief work to provide employment. Could anything more farcical or insincere be imagined?

In the foundry industry, the effect of restriction of employment, had been most serious on account of its influence on the foreign trade of the British engineering industry. As a single example he took the case of his own firm. Owing to the obstructive policy of the Ironmoulders' Union, under which it had been impossible to employ employment freely, and to the complete lack of the cooperative spirit on the part of the union, the output of engineering products from Cathcart in the last 12 months had been almost exactly 40 per cent. less than it would have been under conditions of freedom and cooperation; £25,000 less wages have been paid, and employment to about 1,000 Glasgow citizens had been denied. The entire British engineering industry must have lost tens of millions of trade and millions of wages. British business had been diverted to Belgium and Holland and the foundry industry there permanently strengthened at the cost of British industry.

With regard to development of industrial methods Lord Weir cited the motor-car industry. In that industry, he said, the maximum efficiency could only be reached through "mass production," which involved a large operative army of relatively unskilled workers and a steeply graded executive and administrative staff. Trade unionism to-day obstructed the employment of the unskilled and recognized only a dead level of the skilled, with the result that development on specialized lines for mass production to reach a world market was retarded or prevented. This handicap imposed, in a policy which ultimately produced inefficient production, with its consequential results: A vast army of nondescript labour only in need of training and guidance to enable it to raise its standard of living, its self-respect, and its value to the nation, was denied the opportunity of doing so by the dead hand of the trade unions and permanently kept at a level which was a source not only of weakness but of danger to the State.

#### BELGIUM'S SWIFT RECOVERY.

#### COMPETING WITH BRITAIN.

AN OBVIOUS LESSON.

The news that the steel and spelter trade of Cardiff is passing through a period of acute depression owing to Belgian competition should give us ample food for thought, writes a correspondent in a financial paper. That Belgium, after five years of industrial stagnation, should be able to compete successfully with this country in one of its most essential trades is in itself an amazing fact, and leads us to realize that all is not well with Great Britain. Instead of worrying the rest of Europe with pleas for immediate financial help after the war, Belgium is busy to work to restore the factories demolished by the Germans, and by superhuman efforts re-established herself as a commercial entity.

The question of railway reconstruction was tackled as soon as the armistice was signed, and in spite of the excessive wear to which the permanent way had been subjected by the enemy, pre-war efficiency has already been attained. The magnitude of this achievement may be gauged from the fact that the signalling system had to be completely renewed owing to the impossibility of working on the methods adopted by the Germans. The need for fuel was realised by the workers as well as the capitalists, and production has now reached a total of 95 per cent. of pre-war figures. More hands have been taken on, and the coal industry is developing rapidly. The cost of living in Belgium is higher than that of any other Allied country, yet so prosperous are the people, the Bruges Town Council have been enabled to close the municipal pawn-broking establishment—the Mont-de-Piété.

To those who have actual experience of this valuable institution, and know to what extent it was used before the war, this statement alone speaks volumes for the recovery of the country. The production of cast-iron is now 45 per cent. of the pre-war figure and is rapidly increasing. Much of this credit for this satisfactory state of affairs must be given to the Belgian workman, who has shown himself ready to listen to sane counsel. Although he has demanded increased wages, he has been careful to place his demands on an economic basis, and has borne in mind the needs of his country. History will point to Belgium as an example of what can be accomplished when the workers are united with a desire to work for the common weal.



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## MEN THE NATURAL LEADERS CANTON GOUDEGE ON WOMEN'S LIMITATIONS.

A good deal of controversy was awakened at the Church Congress at Southend on October 30th. The first two papers of "Woman and the State" and "Woman and the Home" were followed by no discussion at all. Miss Pickett-Turberville's address on "Woman and the Ministry" however, was closely followed by an urbane but searching criticism of woman's ability as a leader by Canon Goudge, of Ely Cathedral.

Canon Goudge said that the subject of woman's fitness for the Ministry demanded frankness. Man, whether superior or not in the main, certainly had the physical strength and qualities for leadership; women, on the other hand, were neither good theologians nor so sound as men in the giving of advice. This question in no way depended on the spiritual worthiness or otherwise of women. Nor had the restriction of their service anything to do with any limitation of education. Men could not claim the characteristic burdens of women; and they did not desire to see women share any of the characteristic burdens of men. The mind of the Church on the broad issues had been quite clear; the Church was meant for a Theocracy, but it had never recognized the placing of women in authority over men.

Not all women were noble any more than men. Multitudes of women now looked askance at marriage as God intended it; there was the falling birthrate, the wasting of their vital forces on minor activities, and above all, the unrestricted freedom of the last few years had produced a positive débacle of morality. Later, the Canon explained that this statement was a reflection equally directed against men, although that did not affect his argument. Many of the women who had won fame in public work were the glory of their sex but at the same time the shame of men who had failed to do their duty. So far as the Lambeth Report was concerned, very few of the Bishops were in favour of all the conclusions.

Mrs. Cyril Bailey, in her paper on "Woman in the Home," said that it was difficult to decide what the modern girl's duty was to her home. She could not see that because a girl had greater freedom and independence in her amusements she had any right to neglect home duties for them. Nor, however, did she think that parents had any right to bring up their daughters with no definite work to do. But if she was trained for other than home work it was most unfair to make on her the same claims as on a stay-at-home daughter. If women broke down in professional life it was often from the strain of working at two professions at once.

Miss Pickett-Turberville, in the course of her address on "Woman and the Ministry," said that the Lambeth report recommended a real revival of the Order of Deaconesses, and that the duties of the ordained deaconesses shall be to "prepare candidates for baptism and confirmation, to render assistance at the administration of Holy Communion to sick persons, to read Morning and Evening Prayer in church, and to instruct and exhort the congregation," which, put shortly, was to preach.

She suggested that deaconesses taking part in services should wear cassock and surplice. It is perhaps not a beautiful garment," she added, "but it is an eminently feminine dress."

## MARRIAGE AND PARENTHOOD.

THE QUESTION OF MORAL FREEDOM.

Dr. Isabel Patterson delivered an address at Dean's yard, Westminster, on problems of the birthrate.

She strongly endorsed the resolution passed at the Lambeth Conference a few weeks ago, and suggested that the nation was morally responsible for the decline in the birth-rate. There had been an improvement since the war, but undoubtedly restriction of families was taking place on a large scale. After every allowance had been made for housing difficulties and for the natural desire of parents to have only those children whom they could afford to bring up properly, there was strong reason for assigning selfishness as the cause in the majority of cases of restriction. There were married women who confined their attention in this respect to the earlier days of marriage, only to find that Nature, having been badly treated, would not respond when they desired that she should do so. She suggested that restriction was a foe to chastity, and that people were not justified in getting married if it was not their intention to have children. People were not morally free to follow personal inclination in such a matter.

## THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

Canon Barnes's repudiation of the Fall has raised the question in certain quarters as to why the apple came to be looked upon as the forbidden fruit. In the Bible we read of the "fruit of the tree," or "the tree" no mention being made of the kind of fruit. We recall an old Scottish story of a country curio in an art gallery watching the nightbirds flocking round a popular painting of the Fall, and exclaiming: "O brave Adam temptin' Eve wi' a variety o' pippin that was na kenned till twenty years ago."

Among the substitutes for the vulgar, legendary apple handled by the "enlightened Eve," which is traditionally associated with the primal downfall of the race, have been suggested the fig, pomegranate, orange, apricot, shaddock, and banana. The last named might indeed be the fruit alluded to by the old writer Mandeville as "Apples of Paradise"; "Long apples, very sweet, and of good savour, and although you cut them over so many slices or 'pars' across, or endwise, you will always find in the middle the figure of the Holy Cross." The cruciform mark in the

## INTIMATIONS CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR. 1920/1921.

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SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 4th Dec. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 7th Dec. 10 A.M.
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"SINCLAIR"	5,700	31st Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,348	31st Jan. 1921	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
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"KHIVA"	5,000	18th Feb.	do.

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